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World War



By

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FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NORTH OF "66"

I have been reading a book--a story about families forced from their farm homes by drought, dust, and mechanization; changing farm economies which have made migrant agricultural laborers of one-time farm owners and tenants. I have read other stories about these people--tens of thousands of people--displaced and wandering over three-fourths of the United States looking for a little work, the only kind of work they know--laboring in the farm fields of the country. Wandering and getting poorer. Wandering and getting hungrier. Wandering and seeing their children sicken and die because of no money to buy food, clothes, shelter. Seeing the children die of malnutrition and exposure to disease. Surely their plight is terrible. Surely they must be helped--these people who have lost their farms and now wander aimlessly.

They must be helped, they and still other tens of thousands of families, and hundreds of thousands of persons--the farm laborers, who have always been farm laborers, and their families who are also living under conditions of extreme poverty; who have all their lives lived under conditions of

extreme poverty.

It has been said that 'GRAPES OF WRATH' raises two questions in the mind of the reader:

'Is the problem as serious as the author paints it?'

'What is being done about it?'

To the first question we know that the answer is 'Yes'. We who have seen the dust storms ruin millions of acres, who have seen the tractors displace hundreds of tenant farmers, who have followed the route of those people from their homes on the Great Plains across New Mexico and Arizona and up through the valleys of California, know that John Steinbeck writes of facts. But we also know that 'GRAPES OF WRATH' is primarily a story of one unfortunate agricultural group--the people of the Plains forced from their homes by mechanization, drought, dust, and depression; those people who, forced to leave their homes, went West from the Plains states to California, who travelled the long trail over the now famous Highway 66 going in fruitless search of a security that hundreds of thousands of persons born to be farm laborers, existing as farm laborers, and dying as farm laborers, never found.

Moving west on 66 the Great Plains migrants passed through Amarillo, Texas; later they came to Albuquerque, New

Mexico. At each of these points they crossed a trail beaten hard by years of travel northward--beaten by countless thousands of farm laborers moving north to work in the sugar beet and potato fields of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. So, let's talk of the farm laborers who came, and who still come, each year to find their fortunes 'North of 66' in the beet and potato harvests of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

More than 70,000 of them live in these fields each year. Thousands of them live here all the year round; other thousands come yearly to do the work which must be done and then go away to come back again next year. I don't know how many are seasonal migrants; I don't know who does know. Somebody should. I can't believe that migrants live under any better conditions--if even as good--than the people who live here year after year. And so I say that 70,000 persons are living in houses, where they are fortunate enough to get houses, having an average of two and one-half rooms each. Some of them do not have any houses. Some of them live in families of two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and even twelve, persons in one room. Most of them live in families of five or six persons in two or two and one-half rooms. Numbers of them live in old, converted railroad cars. Some live in sheds

with great cracks and a single window. Some live in granaries. Some who come seasonally live in chicken houses which they must clean out before they move in and which they must evacuate as soon as the harvest is over so that the chickens may be moved in and protected from the winter cold. Sixty thousand of them live in houses having no sanitary sewage disposal. At some points of labor concentration several families of them use the same outdoor toilet; in some places they have no toilet at all. More than sixty-seven thousand of them have no garbage disposal facilities. Nearly 70 per cent of those who live in houses have no screens or very poor ones. Ten thousand of them have only a ditch as a source of water supply. Another 34,000 are using questionable water. Thirty-three thousand of them have no bathing facilities; another 30,000 bathe in wash tubs of some sort.

In areas where these people live and work in greatest numbers they die at the rate of from 5 to 29 per 100,000 from typhoid fever. That doesn't sound like many, but the national average is less than four per 100,000. Diarrhea and enteritis kill from 21 to 75 per 100,000 who work in these areas. The national average is less than 15 for each hundred thousand.

They seem to die fastest in areas of greatest agricultural

prosperity. The Colorado county leading in production of potatoes also leads in death rate from typhoid, diarrhea and enteritis. In one county in the state where the value of agricultural products exceeds all others, they die at the rate of more than 45 per 100,000. At points of greatest labor need and, therefore, great concentration, 73 of every 100 of them use water from ditches or other questionable sources. Ninety-two of every 100 of them have no facilities for proper sewage disposal. More than 96 of every 100 of them have no modern bathing facilities.

What of the earnings of this army working in the harvesting of beets and potatoes in these three states? The all-year resident workers in the sugar beet areas of highest base pay, if they start in the spring and do the thinning and hoeing, weeding, and topping, can earn about \$267 in about seven months. They are not lazy, these people. Usually three members of the family, often including the mother and children of school age, work. So, if the crop doesn't mature too quickly and require an emergency peak of workers, or if the farmer doesn't decide he can do without one or two hoeings, the fortunate family, all working all season, can earn about \$800. Thus each person in the average family has about \$143 of earnings from seven

months' labor with which to defray the expenses of a year. Potato diggers do not fare so well. They make about \$230 to \$260 each. All of the beet workers are not so fortunate either. Many of them can not get any work and many get only a little work. Some are forced to apply for relief. When they do, their earnings from all sources are investigated.

In one instance the records of 192 such cases were investigated and tabulated. These families averaged an income of less than \$232 for the year from work in the sugar beet fields. This provided slightly over \$41 for each person to purchase the necessities of life and the luxuries which the Providence, Rhode Island, Sunday Journal described as 'stew meat, overalls, or doctor's fees.' Neither can they be considered extravagant because the investigators found that the families consisting of two or more persons had an average cost of living per family of \$564 which was \$108 in excess of their income from all sources. The families spent \$281 for the yearly food supply. They spent \$80 for clothes. That's a little over \$4 a month for food for each person; it's less than \$1.50 a month for clothes for each person. Perhaps the children go barefoot much of the time; there's not much money for shoes. And so, because these families did not earn enough, they had to have

emergency aid. They received a little over \$170 each. That was emergency aid. Nothing has yet been done toward some effort of permanent rehabilitation but it should be. The children of this group stop attending school when they are sixteen, some sooner. It is not because they have learned everything because most of them get only to the fourth or sixth grades. Their families need the money they must earn.

These are the conditions among resident families. Nobody knows about the seasonally migrant workers. They come every year. They work in sugar beets and potato harvests. They work in harvests of broomcorn, truck crops, melons, and fruits. It's easy to prove that more than 70,000 persons are concerned in sugar beet and potato field labor. No one knows exactly how many more work in the other crops or what they get.

This all sounds like the story of California migrants, but it isn't. This is the story of agricultural workers in the Rocky Mountain states. They haven't been dramatized by dust storms, great egressions, and depressions. They have been here for years. Perhaps their inability to buy contributed a lot to the causes of the depression; surely their purchasing power can't bring back prosperity. They should never want prosperity. They have fared much better in depression.

Their earnings have been supplemented by relief. But it is only emergency relief.

'WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT IT?'

That is the second question. In other regions of distress something--experimental, assuredly, but something--is being done. Camps have been, and are being, built in California, in Arizona, in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and in Texas and the Deep South. In areas of high seasonal labor requirements these camps are providing some minimum standard of decency for the short time the workers are there. The improved facilities for cleanliness and sanitation provided in the camps constitute a valuable and important contribution to improvement of community health levels and consequent reduction in community health hazards. In Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana where sugar beet labor remains in the fields for long periods. the camps offer everything offered elsewhere, and needed here, plus the additional possibilities of an approach to permanent rehabilitation.

SUGAR BEET AND POTATO FIELD LABOR REQUIREMENT FORMULAE

Acres of Sugar Beets Handled per Worker

Observational surveys by the author, information supplied by beet workers, and "Beet Workers on Relief in Colorado"^{1/} indicated that the average acreage per top worker is ten. Estimated worker requirements were based on the acreage harvested in 1934 as given by the 1935 Census^{2/}, calculated at 10 acres per worker.

Average Size of Families

Observational surveys and the Larson^{1/} report fix the average size of families at 5.6.

Number of Beet Workers per Family

A survey of 443 beet labor families in Yellowstone County, Montana^{3/}, developed an average of 2.6 workers in Spanish-American families and 3.5 workers per Russian-German family. The Larson report^{1/} indicates an average of 1.38 workers per

^{1/} Research Bulletin No. 4, May 1939, "Beet Workers on Relief in Colorado" by Olaf F. Larson.

^{2/} Page 34, Table XII.

^{3/} Raymond S. J. Ahlberg, unpublished.

family. However, this latter average is changed by the inclusion of eight families of five workers, two families of six workers, and one family of seven workers. Excluding these eleven families from the total of 399 families and including only the cases constituting a more representative picture, there were 173 families falling in the following classifications:

1 worker per case	79 cases
2 workers per case	46 "
3 workers per case	24 "
4 workers per case	<u>24</u> "
Total	173 cases

This produces an average of 3.39 workers per family. Since the exact number is not definitely known and a Montana survey^{3/} gave an exact number of three workers per family, the figure of three workers per family is used as representing a safe and conservative estimate.

Number of Beet Field Laborers Hired

Page 10 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 265^{4/} indicates that the sugar beet and

^{3/} Raymond S. J. Ahlberg, unpublished.
^{4/} Graphic Summary of Farm Population by J. C. Folsom and O. E. Baker.

potato fields in the states of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado employ 70 to 79 per cent hired labor. Seventy-five per cent as an average was therefore used to determine the number of hired workers in sugar beet and potato fields.

Number of Persons in Total Beet and Potato Labor Group

No specific information is at hand concerning the number of 'solo' workers in sugar beet and potato fields. However, the racial characteristics of such workers in these states and the limited earning possibilities of single individuals, all point to a preponderance of families in these organizations. A special condition in Yellowstone County, Montana, indicates a greater number of 'solo' beet workers there--usually Filipinos from California. Therefore, an estimated 33-1/3% in Montana and 10% in Wyoming and Colorado were considered as 'solo' workers.

Since no specific information is available concerning potato labor families and since racial characteristics of workers indicate a similarity to sugar beet families, the same labor requirement and family size formula is used as for sugar beets.

Potato Harvest Labor Requirements

Potato harvest labor earnings per day based on the price per sack indicate that one top worker can pick 43 bushels daily. Man-day labor needs are, therefore, calculated on the basis of the total bushels harvested at 43 bushels per worker per day through a twenty-one day harvest. If the harvest time should be shortened, the worker requirements would, of course, increase. Similarly, because the 43 bushel per day figure indicates the earnings of a good picker, the average is probably lower. The product of the formula, therefore, represents the minimum requirement if all conditions are perfect.

Total Estimated Beet Labor Requirements

Wyoming

Sugar beet acreage^{5/} 42,483 @ 10 A. per worker = 4,248

Montana

Sugar beet acreage^{5/} 63,734 @ 10 A. per worker = 6,373

Colorado

Sugar beet acreage^{5/} 167,353 @ 10 A. per worker = 16,735

Total 273,570 acres workers 27,356

^{5/} 1935 Census of acres of sugar beets harvested.

Total Estimated Potato Harvest Labor Requirements

<u>Wyoming</u>			
Potatoes, bu.	<u>6/</u>	1,194,981 @ 21 man-days of 43 bu. = 1,323	
<u>Montana</u>			
Potatoes, bu.	<u>6/</u>	1,735,511 @ 21 man-days of 43 bu. = 1,922	
<u>Colorado</u>			
Potatoes, bu.	<u>6/</u>	7,785,103 @ 21 man-days of 43 bu. = 8,608	
Total		10,715,595 bushels	workers 11,853

Estimated Number of Hired Laborers in Sugar Beets and Potatoes

<u>Montana</u>			
Sugar beets	6,373	workers	
Potatoes	<u>1,922</u>	"	8,295 workers
<u>Wyoming</u>			
Sugar beets	4,248	workers	
Potatoes	<u>1,323</u>	"	5,571 "
<u>Colorado</u>			
Sugar beets	16,735	workers	
Potatoes	<u>8,608</u>	"	<u>25,343</u> "
Total for three states			39,209 workers
Estimated hired labor, 75%			
Total hired labor			29,407 "

Estimated 'Solo' Labor in Sugar Beets

<u>Montana</u>	33-1/3% of 6,373	2,124	solo workers
<u>Wyoming</u>	10% of 4,248	425	" "
<u>Colorado</u>	10% of 16,735	<u>1,674</u>	" "
Total		3,223	solo workers

Estimated Hired Family Labor in Beets and Potatoes

<u>Montana</u>	6,221 - 2,124 =	4,097 workers
<u>Wyoming</u>	4,178 - 425 =	3,753 "
<u>Colorado</u>	19,007 - 1,674 =	<u>17,333</u> "
Total family labor		25,183 workers

Estimated Total Members of Labor Families in Sugar Beets

<u>Montana</u>	4,249 @ 5.6 members with 3 workers each =	7,931
<u>Wyoming</u>	3,823 @ 5.6 members with 3 workers each =	7,136
<u>Colorado</u>	15,061 @ 5.6 members with 3 workers each =	<u>28,114</u>
Total members of labor families employed in sugar beets		43,181

Estimated Total Members of Labor Families in Potatoes

<u>Montana</u>	1,922 @ 5.6 persons with 3 workers each =	3,588
<u>Wyoming</u>	1,323 @ 5.6 persons with 3 workers each =	2,469
<u>Colorado</u>	8,608 @ 5.6 persons with 3 workers each =	<u>16,068</u>
Total members of families employed in potatoes		22,125

Estimated Total Persons in Group employed in Potatoes and
Sugar Beets

Montana

'Solo' workers	2,124	
Potato workers and families	3,588	
Sugar beet workers and families	<u>7,931</u>	13,643 persons

Wyoming

'Solo' workers	425	
Potato workers and families	2,469	
Sugar beet workers and families	<u>7,136</u>	10,030 "

Colorado

'Solo' workers	1,674	
Potato workers and families	16,068	
Sugar beet workers and families	<u>28,114</u>	<u>45,856</u> "

Total for three states		69,529 persons
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Emphasis is laid on the fact that the foregoing figures represent the indicated number of workers actually needed under the best conditions and the maximum term of possible employment. Also, the labor requirement needs are based on harvests, not plantings. Further, no consideration is given to the question of the numbers who may be in the area in excess of base labor requirements or who work only part of the season.

RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION IN EIGHT COUNTIES IN COLORADO

Housing

The average rural family, of a group surveyed in eight counties in Colorado in the spring of 1939^{1/}, lives in a house of 2.46 rooms. In the leading sugar beet producing county in the state 176 houses surveyed averaged 2.13 rooms per house. In one of the eastern counties of the state where no sugar beets are produced, 31 houses surveyed averaged 3.23 rooms per house. In the principal potato producing county in the state, 86 houses surveyed averaged 1.72 rooms per house.

Wood and adobe houses were the most popular types of construction. Five hundred forty-three houses were of wood construction; 197 were adobe. One hundred ninety-four of the adobe houses were found in four counties. In one county there was no adobe construction, nearly 96% of the houses being of wood construction. Trailers constituted 9% of the 31 residences surveyed in one county.

Sanitation

Six hundred eighty-eight, or 86.2 per cent, of the 798

1/ Pages 18 to 21, Tables I, II, III, and IV.

homes surveyed in the eight counties were using questionable sewage disposal. In one county 100% of the 86 houses surveyed were using questionable sewage disposal facilities.

Six hundred forty, or 80%, of the 798 homes surveyed had no garbage disposal facilities. More than 70% of them either had no screens or poor screens. Sixty-three per cent were using water from questionable sources, including over 14% using ditch water. More than 47% had no bathing facilities.

SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION IN EIGHT SELECTED COUNTIES*
Colorado State Board of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering
Field survey conducted during months of April, May and June, 1939

TABLE I.

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Persons per Room</u>	<u>Rooms per Family</u>
Costilla	76	217	463	2.13	2.28
Delta	70	145	349	2.4	2.07
Jefferson	50	139	221	1.59	2.78
Otero	68	219	330	1.5	2.49
Rio Grande	86	229	500	2.18	1.72
Routt	241	885	1,137	1.28	3.0
Weld	176	526	994	1.89	2.13
Yuma	31	139	226	1.62	3.23
Total	798	2,499	4,220	1.69	2.46

*Preliminary release--final official release subject to minor corrections.

SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION IN EIGHT SELECTED COUNTIES*
Colorado State Board of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering
Field survey conducted during months of April, May and June, 1939

TABLE II

County	No. of Houses	Type of Construction							
		Adobe		Wood		Stucco		Brick	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Costilla	76	71	93.4	5	6.6	0	-	0	-
*Delta	70	3	4.2	55	78.6	1	1.4	2	2.8
Jefferson	50	0	-	42	84.0	1	3.0	4	8.0
Otero	68	32	47.0	32	47.0	2	3.0	1	1.5
Rio Grande	86	36	41.9	46	53.5	4	4.6	0	-
Routt	241	0	-	231	95.8	1	0.4	5	2.1
*Weld	176	55	31.3	104	59.1	4	2.3	2	1.1
Yuma	31	0	-	28	91.0	0	-	0	-
Total	798	197	24.69	543	68.04	13	1.62	14	1.75
									19
									2.38

**Data not complete as to type of construction.

*Preliminary release--final office release subject to minor corrections.

SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION IN EIGHT SELECTED COUNTIES*
Colorado State Board of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering
Field survey conducted during months of April, May and June, 1939

TABLE III.

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Sewage Disposal</u>		<u>Garbage Disposal</u>		<u>Screens</u>	
		<u>Questionable</u>		<u>Insanitary</u>		<u>None</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Costilla	76	70	92.0	7	10.0	69	90.0
Delta	70	63	90.0	11	16.0	59	84.0
Jefferson	50	39	78.0	5	10.0	35	70.0
Otero	68	58	85.0	7	10.0	61	90.0
Rio Grande	86	86	100.0	19	22.0	60	70.0
Routt	241	193	80.0	36	15.0	205	85.0
Weld	176	150	85.0	53	30.0	123	70.0
Yuma	31	29	94.0	3	10.0	28	90.0
Total	798	688	86.2	141	17.68	640	80.2
						275	34.46
						230	35.09

*Preliminary release--final official release subject to minor corrections.

SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION IN EIGHT SELECTED COUNTIES*
Colorado State Board of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering
Field survey conducted during months of April, May and June, 1939

TABLE IV.

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>				<u>Bathing Facilities</u>		
		<u>Ditch</u>	<u>Municipal</u>		<u>Questionable</u>	<u>Wash tub</u>	<u>None</u>	
		<u>No.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>% of</u>
Costilla	76	0	0	-	76	100.0	0	70
Delta	70	25	41	35.0	4	5.0	0	70
Jefferson	50	0	15	-	35	70.0	4	40
Otero	68	24	10	35.0	34	50.0	22	41
Rio Grande	86	43	0	50.0	43	50.0	82	4
Routt	241	12	169	5.0	60	25.0	169	36
Weld	176	5	53	3.0	118	67.0	79	88
Yuma	31	5	8	15.0	18	60.0	0	29
Total	798	114	296	14.29	388	48.62	354	378
								47.37

*Preliminary release--final official release subject to minor corrections.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF BEET LABOR FAMILIES

One hundred twenty-eight, or slightly more than 43%, of 297 sugar beet labor families living in twenty counties in five states during the winter of 1938-39^{1/} were living in two rooms. The largest group averaged five and one-half persons per family, or two and three-quarters per room. The average size of all families was 5.8 persons. The greatest crowding was noted in the case of one family of twelve persons living in one room. Forty-one different cases were noted where families averaging eight persons were living in two rooms. The total group averaged 2.44 rooms per family and 2.38 persons per room.

It appears that housing standards of beet labor are below the average rural area housing conditions as indicated by the Colorado State Board of Health Survey^{2/} in eight Colorado counties. It was found in that study that there was an average of 2.46 rooms per family and 1.69 persons per room.

Only 118 rooms, or 10.4 per cent, were lighted with electricity.^{1/} Six hundred four rooms were lighted either with kerosene or gasoline. Thirty-one houses averaging 3.8

^{1/} Pages 24 and 25, Tables V and VI.

^{2/} Pages 18-21, Tables I, II, III, and IV.

rooms each were electrically lighted. Two hundred sixty-four houses averaging 2.05 rooms each were lighted with kerosene lamps.

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG SUGAR BEET LABOR FAMILIES
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN AREA*

(Schedules taken by UCAPAWA during late winter 1938-39 with returns from Bent, Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Denver, Larimer, Morgan, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington and Weld Counties, Colorado; Finney and Kearney Counties, Kansas; Yellowstone County, Montana; Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; and, Fremont and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.)

TABLE V.

NUMBER OF ROOMS BY SIZE OF FAMILY

Size of Family	Total Number Families	Number of Rooms						
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
1	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
2	29	7	15	4	3	-	-	-
3	34	12	14	5	3	-	-	-
4	34	5	15	10	3	-	-	1
5	34	7 ¹	16	7	2	2	-	-
6	38	3	21	5	7	2	-	-
7	35	8	16	5	4	2	-	-
8	35	5	13	9	5	3	-	-
9	25	1	11	7	6	-	-	-
10	13	1	3	3	6	-	-	-
11	8	-	2	3	2	1	-	-
12	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No report	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	297	54	128	62	41	11	-	1
% Distribution	100.0	18.2	43.1	20.9	13.8	3.7	-	.4

¹Includes one house trailer.

*Preliminary tabulations; data subject to further analysis and correction.

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG SUGAR BEET LABOR FAMILIES
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN AREA*

(Schedules taken by UCA/PAWA during late winter 1938-39 with returns from Bent, Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Denver, Larimer, Morgan, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington and Weld Counties, Colorado; Finney and Kearney Counties, Kansas; Yellowstone County, Montana; Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; and, Fremont and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.)

TABLE VI.

<u>TYPE OF LIGHTING</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>% Distribution</u>
Kerosene	264	88.9
Gasoline	1	.4
Electricity	31	10.4
No report	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	297	100.0

*Preliminary tabulations; data subject to further analysis and correction.

LENGTH OF TENURE OF BEET LABOR FAMILIES

Two hundred sixty-two, or 90%, of 291 beet labor families living in twenty counties in five states during the winter of 1938-39^{1/} have lived in the county more than five years. One hundred fifty-six, the largest single group, had lived in the county from 10 to 19 years. Fifty-six families have been residents of the county more than twenty years. Only twenty-nine, or about ten per cent, have lived there less than four years.

^{1/} Page 27, Table VII.

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG SUGAR BEET LABOR FAMILIES
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN AREA*

(Schedules taken by UCAPAWA during late winter 1938-39 with returns from Bent, Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Denver, Larimer, Morgan, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington and Weld Counties, Colorado; Finney and Kearney Counties, Kansas; Yellowstone County, Montana; Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; and, Fremont and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.)

TABLE VII.

LENGTH OF TENURE

(For county only.)

Number of Years in County	No. of Families	Cumulative	
		Number	Percentage
0- 4	29	291	100.0
5- 9	50	262	90.0
10-14	83	212	72.9
15-19	73	129	44.3
20-24	35	56	19.2
25-29	6	21	7.2
30-34	6	15	5.2
35-39	4	9	3.1
40-44	2	5	1.7
45-49	2	3	1.0
50-54	0	1	.3
55-59	1	1	.3
Born in county	4	(4)	
No report	2	(2)	
Total	297	297	

*Preliminary tabulations; data subject to further analysis and correction.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES OF BEET LABOR FAMILIES

Two hundred eighty-four, or about 96%, of 297 sugar beet labor families living in twenty counties in five states during the winter of 1938-39^{1/} did not have flush toilets. Seven families had none at all.

The average questionable sewage disposal facilities found in 798 houses in rural areas in eight counties in Colorado^{2/} was 86.2%.

^{1/} Page 29, Table VIII.

^{2/} Page 20, Table III.

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG SUGAR BEET LABOR FAMILIES
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN AREA*

(Schedules taken by UCAPAWA during late winter 1938-39 with returns from Bent, Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Denver, Larimer, Morgan, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington and Weld Counties, Colorado; Finney and Kearney Counties, Kansas; Yellowstone County, Montana; Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; and, Fremont and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.)

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED TYPE OF TOILET

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>
Flush	12
Not flush	277
No toilet	7
No report	<u>1</u>
Total	297

*Preliminary tabulation; data subject to further analysis and correction.

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS

There appears to be a very evident desire among sugar beet laborers to supplement income and diet whenever possible^{1/}. Slightly more than 89% of a group scattered through twenty counties in five states who had an opportunity to do so raised gardens. More than 56% of these workers had no opportunity to raise gardens. In excess of 50% of them had no space. A little more than 8% either had no space and no water or no water. Less than 5% of those who may have had both water and space failed to raise a garden.

In some cases it has been found that the land available to them is unsuitable for cultivation even though water may be available.

^{1/} Page 31, Table IX.

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG SUGAR BEET LABOR FAMILIES
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN AREA*

(Schedules taken by UCAPAWA during late winter 1938-39 with returns from Bent, Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Denver, Larimer, Morgan, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington and Weld Counties, Colorado; Finney and Kearney Counties, Kansas; Yellowstone County, Montana; Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; and, Fremont and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.)

TABLE IX.

GARDEN SPACE

	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Per cent Districution</u>
Had no space	147	49.5
Had no space and no water	10	3.4
Had no space and miscellaneous additional items	3	1.0
Had space but no water	8	2.7
Had space but no garden - miscellaneous reasons	14	4.7
No report as to garden	1	.4
Had space and raised garden	<u>114</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Total	297	100.0

*Preliminary data; subject to additions and corrections.

TABLE X.

DEATHS FROM FILTH-BORNE DISEASES

Deaths due to Typhoid Fever in Eight Counties in Colorado
Covering the Ten-Year Period 1929-1938.

Typhoid Fever Mortality

<u>County</u>	<u>Death Rate Per 100,000</u>	<u>Per cent of National Average</u>
Weld	3.06	139.0
Otero	8.61	236.5
Rio Grande	29.10	797.0
Delta	8.45	232.0
Routt	2.14	58.5
Costilla	17.30	475.0
Jefferson	1.37	37.5
Yuma	1.48	40.5
U. S. National Average, 1928-37	3.64	

Taken from information compiled by Colorado State Board of
Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

TABLE XI.

DEATHS FROM FILTH-BORNE DISEASES

Deaths due to Diarrhea and Enteritis in Eight Counties in
Colorado Covering the Ten-Year Period 1929-1938.

Diarrhea and Enteritis Mortality

<u>County</u>	<u>Death Rate per 100,000</u>	<u>Per cent of National Average</u>
Weld	45.5	311.5
Otero	70.8	485.0
Rio Grande	75.3	516.0
Delta	21.8	149.0
Routt	2.14	14.7
Costilla	43.3	296.5
Jefferson	3.21	22.0
Yuma	8.82	60.4
U. S. National Average, 1928-37	14.6	

Taken from information compiled by Colorado State Board of
Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

TABLE XII.

Tabulation of Acreages taken from 1935 Census showing
Harvested Acreages of Sugar Beets in 1934

<u>State and County</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>State and County</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>
<u>COLORADO</u>			
Adams	6,797	Larimer	14,633
Alamosa	806	Las Animas	1,452
Arapahoe	790	Logan	16,483
Bent	2,891	Mesa	1,309
Boulder	7,453	Montrose	1,464
Conejos	127	Morgan	18,372
Costilla	13	Otero	8,818
Crowley	278	Prowers	3,552
Delta	2,810	Pueblo	7,230
Denver	15	Rio Grande	152
El Paso	711	Saguache	88
Fremont	14	Sedgwick	3,960
Garfield	2,063	Washington	1,780
Huerfano	161	Weld	63,824
Jefferson	707		
<u>MONTANA</u>			
Big Horn	6,255	Phillips	1,830
Blaine	5,669	Pondera	570
Broadwater	1,023	Powell	350
Carbon	4,128	Ravalli	5,418
Cascade	531	Richland	8,365
Custer	889	Rosebud	2,230
Dawson	130	Stillwater	1,834
Deer Lodge	350	Teton	34
Lake	2,860	Treasure	1,846
Madison	23	Valley	305
Missoula	382	Yellowstone	18,712
<u>WYOMING</u>			
Big Horn	5,788	Laramie	687
Converse	1,327	Park	2,713
Fremont	1,798	Platte	4,888
Goshen	15,605	Sheridan	2,228
Hot Springs	93	Washakie	6,996
Johnson	60		

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TABLE XIII.

HARVESTED BUSHELS OF POTATOES IN 1934
From 1935 Census

<u>State and County</u>	<u>Bushels Harvested</u>	<u>State and County</u>	<u>Bushels Harvested</u>
<u>COLORADO</u>			
Alamosa	351,867	Montrose	772,651
Conejos	415,682	Morgan	96,024
Costilla	31,672	Park	28,639
Delta	103,483	Pitkin	165,051
Eagle	254,944	Rio Grande	1,899,627
Garfield	487,129	Routt	99,710
La Plata	76,351	Saguache	306,472
Mesa	254,064	Sedgwick	46,405
Moffat	30,464	Teller	38,346
Montezuma	86,031	Weld	2,064,378
39 other counties 179,849			
<u>MONTANA</u>			
Beaverhead	35,787	Lincoln	36,331
Blaine	133,690	Madison	80,500
Carbon	48,621	Missoula	67,385
Cascade	85,292	Park	25,459
Custer	28,465	Phillips	42,947
Deer Lodge	50,037	Pondera	27,389
Fergus	50,272	Powell	47,312
Flathead	148,363	Ravalli	96,253
Gallatin	62,971	Richland	40,428
Hill	27,925	Stillwater	28,459
Lake	63,504	Teton	43,005
Lewis and Clark	91,928	Yellowstone	66,287
32 other counties 306,901			
<u>WYOMING</u>			
Fremont	62,133	Niobrara	26,683
Goshen	391,068	Park	134,891
Laramie	397,053		
18 other counties 183,153			

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